

SCIENTIFIC POINTERS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

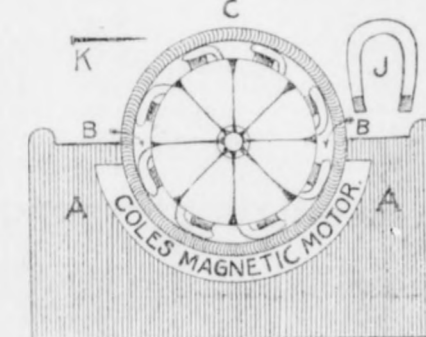
Coles' Magnetic Motor May Prove the Solution of the Perpetual Motion Problem—A Wonderful Contrivance—Life in Metals.

Do Metals Become Tired?

HERE are various instances on record where metals, while not showing any appreciable wear, have literally fallen to pieces, and that without any assigned cause. On one occasion a steel rail, after twenty-two years' continuous service on the Great Northern Railway, in England, actually disintegrated under the wheels of a passing train. So complete was the breaking up that scientists thought it worthy of investigation, during which it was determined that the metal had become exhausted and had broken down, just as an over-strained animal might be expected to do. This has led to further inquiry, and scientists are satisfied that metals do become tired out. Fine cracks often appear in steel rails and it has been supposed that they are caused by the continuous concussion of railway wheels. This, however, seems to be contradicted by the examination of newly-made rails, in which similar fine lines occur. The idea that metals become weary, while not altogether a new one, is to an extent a plausible one, and under the careful scrutiny of scientific societies will probably be satisfactorily explained and settled.

Coles' Magnetic Motor.

Professor Coles, the famous Kingston (Pa.) scientist, writes that he has discovered how to run machinery by magnetism, and has incidentally hit upon perpetual motion. The gist of his communication follows: The magnetic motor is so simple in construction that almost any schoolboy will be able to build a motor of his own. If you take a common horse shoe magnet and a steel pin, as shown in cut, marked J and K, the magnet will attract the pin at a distance of a quarter of an inch, so that it will jump to the magnet; and, if you were quick enough to slide some non-magnetic substance over the face of the magnet, just before the pin reached it, the pin would jump to the other end of the magnet, and vice versa, so long as you were able to cut off the attraction. Professor Coles, working upon this theory for years, has at last discovered, in aluminum glass, a substance that will cut off the magnetic attraction as completely as snow cuts off the attraction of the earth from steel sled shoes. The motor may be described as follows: A is a woven magnet, weighing less than 10 pounds, and having a drawing power of more than 100 pounds. The magnet is composed of seven different kinds of magnet metals, and so woven that each metal forms a complete and independent junction of its own, and is said to arrest the magnetic currents as they pass from pole to pole. B B shows the ending of the magnets, through a glass rim or case, as the whole machine is encased in glass and works in glass grooves. D shows the spokes in the wheel, which are made of copper, fastened to a glass rim; E shows a network of German silver wire, forming junctions on each spoke, and ending in steel floes H; F shows a rubber-like substance which cuts off the attraction of the magnet after it has drawn the steel block down to it, and then draws the next, and next, as so on, forever, just as if one could take a common horse shoe magnet and attract the pin, and at the same time keep the magnet moving swift enough so that the pin could never catch up to it. The speed is over 400,000 revolutions in a second, proving that magnetism is swifter than either light or electricity. It is, practically, the long-sought-after perpetual motion, and Prof. Coles gives its construction to the world as though it were but a mere toy. In it lie millions



[AA, woven magnet; BB, ends of magnet; C, aluminum glass rim; D, copper spokes; E, german silver wire network, forming junctions; F, steel blocks; H, magnetic cut-offs; J, horseshoe magnet; K, steel pin.]

of dollars, and the world will receive sooner or later its great benefits. Experts, who have seen the motor run, say that it is beyond doubt the greatest invention of the age.

Insanity in Animals.

That animals are, to an extent, subject to the same mental maladies as human beings, has not been a popular belief among insanity experts. It has, however, become necessary to admit that there is some corresponding affection in animals and man or one answering to the same description. Hydrophobia appears to be a form of insanity and it is said that horses have gone mad from fright. There is no good reason why this should not be, and very much can be brought in as

corroborative testimony of the statement. When a perfectly manageable animal, hitherto without faults or evidence of viciousness, suddenly turns upon its keeper and savagely attacks him, there must be some good reasons for it. The animal nature is so made up that cause and effect stand in very close relation to each other. It is, therefore, in order to make no sweeping assertions on conditions of this sort until incontestable evidence is furnished upon which to base the premises.

German Pipes.

The town of Ruhla in Thuringia is noted as being the locality where the largest proportion of German pipes are manufactured, and these are so good, it may be said, to all parts of the world. The German papers give some remarkable data as to this industry, as carried on at the Ruhla works, showing that for some years past the annual production of bowls, independently of stems or handles, amounts to 540,000 meerschaums and nearly 5,500,000 of imitation meerschaums; the total of wooden bowls produced is not far short of 5,000,000, while the average number of that popular variety, the china pipe, attains the prodigious number of between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000, of these about 9,500,000 being of common porcelain and the remainder of fine ware. But in addition to these there are also produced some 15,000,000 of pipes made of other materials than those enumerated above. The same manufacturers are engaged in turning out annually, 15,000,000 of pipe stems of different kinds, also millions of "accessories," such as flexible stems, chains, stoppers, etc.

Busy Travels 4,000 Miles.

This whistling buoy is doomed, like Cassandra, to give useless warnings. Only there is this difference—when the mariner hears the voice of this whistling buoy in the storm his heart stops beating from fear. But there is no danger, for the buoy is adrift on the trackless ocean, whistling like a boy



going to school when the sun shines gayly on the infinite reaches of desolate green water, shrieking chilling, strident notes in the pitchy blackness when the giant waves of a storm toss it high and low. A chart issued by the hydrographic office shows that the buoy went adrift from Martha's Vineyard and had traveled more than 4,000 miles. It was seen in February, 500 miles east of Bermuda. On July 7 it was making for Haiti—whistling, always whistling.

Practical Use of Water.

In certain portions of the west where water is used for purposes of irrigation, experiments have been tried in first utilizing the water for power. Suitable pumps carry it to high reservoirs, where it is used to generate electricity. It acquires an enormous power by its weight and is in no wise injured for irrigating purposes. An ordinary spring constantly drawn from furnishes a very valuable power in this way, and after the water has done its work either in the electrical plant or in the turning of wheels, it goes on its way to refresh vegetation and make the ground productive. In this way it performs more than a double office without detriment to itself or its original mission.

Age of the Earth.

Science and religion have indulged in numerous arguments upon the age of the earth. One of the best authorities and one whose testimony is admitted by almost all disputants, tells us that the earth became solid somewhere between twenty and thirty millions of years ago. This statement is based on the length of time that would be required to solidify all of the strata of which we have any knowledge. As this has been one of the ever-present subjects for questioning and quibbling, it is a great satisfaction to feel that excellent authorities have finally settled the point.

Purifying Water by Electricity.

An electrical company engaged in the rectifying of alcohol and syrups by electricity has made some experiments in the purification of water and has discovered that even the foulest water may be made usable. The process is by the free use of ozone, which, entering into the water, cleanses it of all impurities. It has long been known that water moved at a high rate of speed clears itself or is cleared of a large amount of objectionable material. This, with the addition of ozone, probably makes the most thorough cleansing which can be made aside from distillation.

A New Food for Cattle.

A foreign inventor has been experimenting in a food for animals, in which blood is an important item. Blood and molasses are mixed and to this compound is added cut fodder of various sorts. This is made into large cakes or may be left in coarse fragments. It is said that animals will fatten and thrive more quickly upon this than upon the ordinary sorts of food.

A BELLE IN MEXICO.

TRIUMPHAL TOUR OF THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

Brass Bands Greet Her—A Bull Fight in Her Honor One of the Features of Her Invasion—Texas Ticked Over Her Triumphs.



TEXAS has many beautiful women, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but the most beautiful of them all, according to the decision of expert judges, is Miss Gertrude Dwyer of San Antonio. At the carnival held in the city of Waco last May one of the features of the event was the contest of the different cities of the state for the most beautiful young lady representative. Miss Dwyer was the choice of San Antonio in the contest, and she carried off the honors and was selected as the "Texas Queen of Beauty" over all competitors. A trip through Mexico, with all expenses paid, was the prize awarded the successful contestant. It was not until July 3 that Miss Dwyer left, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Samuel Dwyer, on her triumphant tour. She had expected to make the trip in a quiet, unostentatious way, but her whole trip was one continual round of receptions, entertainments and banquets. Miss Dwyer arrived in Monterey on the evening of the 3d of July, and was met at train with a brass band and fully 5,000 people, among whom were all the public officials of the city and the leading members of the American colony. A committee called on her and made a formal address in which they invited her to attend a grand ball and reception to be given in her honor at the Casino. The social affair was something magnificent.

On July 4 her Mexican admirers in Monterey arranged for a bull fight exhibition in her honor. When Miss Dwyer entered the special box the fight had already begun, and all eyes were turned toward her and the whole crowd gave her a perfect ovation. The first bull had already been killed, and the manager announced that the second bull would be killed especially in honor of the Texas queen. The matador drew off his scarlet cloak and deftly threw it into the box and upon the chair occupied by Miss Dwyer. This act is considered a great honor to the recipient of the attention. At the first thrust of the short sword the matador killed the bull, and the spectators went wild cheering Miss Dwyer. She bowed her acknowledgments, and the crowd burst forth into another prolonged cheer for her. That evening the bull fighters called in a body at

Aguas Calientes, but there was a brass band at the depot to welcome her. At the governor's palace she was tendered a public reception. She made an address to the assemblage, which was responded to by the governor. She was also given a special concert in Jardin de San Marcos, one of the most beautiful gardens in Mexico.

From Aguas Calientes Miss Dwyer next proceeded to Guanajuato. There was a brass band at the depot to welcome her. She was taken through the magnificent theater in that city. This theater cost \$300,000, and is said to be the most magnificent building of its kind on the American continent. The celebrated burial grounds where stacks of human bones of the dead of two centuries of that city are to be seen was also visited. The next place visited by the "Texas Queen of Beauty" was Guadalajara. On the evening of her arrival a dance was given her at the Pomeroy hotel. The fiestas were in progress at San Pedro, and on the following evening she was escorted to that pretty place by the mayor of the city, his secretary and other distinguished government officials. It was a grand social event, and she wore her queen's dress. The evening was spent in dancing and other pleasures. On the following day she left Guadalajara for the City of Mexico. Miss Dwyer was the guest of Senor Amado Garcia, the well-known millionaire. She was royally entertained at his beautiful residence, a banquet being given there in her honor. She was also entertained by Senor Francisco Martinez Lopez, a prominent and wealthy attorney. The most delightful and notable event of Miss Dwyer's trip was her reception by President Diaz and Mrs. Diaz at Chapultepec. Miss Dwyer has the distinguished honor of being the second person to receive such attentions from President Diaz. After being introduced to President Diaz Miss Dwyer addressed the president, in reply to which Mexico's chief executive said, among other things:

"Accept, in return, most charming senorita, the best wishes of the people of Mexico, and our assurance that the future shall bear witness to still more cordial relations between our nation and the wonderful country of which the great state you represent is one of the brightest stars in her brilliant galaxy."

After this formal exchange of compliments was concluded, Miss Dwyer was escorted over the historic castle of Chapultepec by President and Mrs. Diaz. Miss Dwyer states that Mrs. Diaz is a most charming woman, and that she will always cherish in her memory her kind attentions.

Miss Dwyer's family is one of the most distinguished in San Antonio, Texas. Her brothers have held a number of prominent public positions there, and her uncle, Bryan Callaghan, is present mayor of that city. She is highly accomplished, and is truly the beauty queen of Texas.



MISS GERTRUDE DWYER.

Miss Dwyer's car and presented her the bloody banderillas with which the bull had been tortured. They also made her a present of their photographs taken in one group, with a pretty verse inscribed on the back dedicated to her. On the following morning Miss Dwyer left for Tampico. Gov. Gutierrez showed the distinguished guest every attention, and his private secretary escorted her to all the points of interest about the city. A complimentary concert was given her at the train before her departure for Aguas Calientes. Miss Dwyer had no idea of being received with honors at

Not a Habit.

"I see that some scientist claims that death is largely a matter of habit, depending upon thought and all that," he said.

"Nonsense," she replied. "Did you ever know any one who was in the habit of dying?" she returned.

Long Time to File a Deed.

A deed executed thirty-one years ago and transferring 800 acres of land in Carroll county for \$1,000 has just been filed for record. The land is now worth between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

NOT USED TO HOTEL WAYS.

A Young Woman After Registering Gives the Clerk a Surprise.

She drifted into an uptown hotel by way of the woman's entrance. She was plainly, but neatly, clad, and did not look like a girl who was used to the system in operation at a big hotel. She had a bright, pretty face, and looked fresh and charming. The two clerks on duty eyed her curiously and exchanged comments about the girl. She hesitated a moment when she reached the office, but, after some little display of embarrassment, walked up to the desk and picked up a pen in a diffident manner. The clerk wheeled the book around so that the place for signatures was in proper position and waited. She chewed nervously at the end of the pen, then dipped it slowly in the ink with a great deal of pains and wrote:

"Miss Mary McClosky, 372 W. 93 st."

Then she eyed her effort approvingly and carefully laid the pen down. The clerk who had been watching the operation with a good deal of curiosity, said:

"Room, miss?"

A flush mantled her face, but she said, sweetly, "Yes, if you please."

"Would you like a room with a bath?" asked the clerk, in a puzzled tone. Again she seemed embarrassed and hesitated, but finally said in a low tone:

"Yes, if you please. That would be very nice, and I would thank you very much."

"How much do you care to pay for a room?" said the clerk, as his eye swept the rack.

"Pay?" she said in sheer surprise. "Pay? Why, I didn't expect to pay anything. I got a job here today as a chambermaid, and I have just come down."—New York Tribune.

Life in a "Flat."

The narrow quarters to which city people who live in "apartments" consign themselves are nicely indicated by a story told by a contemporary. In a certain city flat the wall paper had grown very dingy, but the landlord had persistently refused to replace it. At last the tenant said to his wife:

"It's no use, Julia, we shall have to put on some new paper at our own expense."

"And take all the trouble to scrape off the old?"

"Certainly not. We'll put it on right over the other."

"John! And make the rooms smaller still."

Bridge Built on Whisky Barrels.

The little village of Hartford, on the Perquimans river, in eastern North Carolina, boasts the possession of the only floating bridge, supported by airtight whisky barrels, in the world. This bridge was the happy idea of an old inhabitant half a century ago, and its result still stands, a monument to his genius.

SIDE-SHOW WONDERS.

MARINELLI, WHO EVOLVED THE MAN-SNAKE ACT.

Tragedy Enacted Under Water—One of the Most Difficult Balancing Feats Ever Attempted Successfully Performed.



HE wonderful convolutions of which the human body is capable, and of which there appears to be no end, continually lead to the development of entirely new variety shows. One artist who has distinguished himself in that line is "Marinelli, the Man-Snake." The extraordinary performance of this "reptile" is a veritable nightmare. The monster rears aloft his awful head, drags his slow length erratically along the stage, and then suddenly coils himself up, twisting backwards and forwards like a mad thing.

Marinelli was once responsible for a pretty bill of damages. He was rehearsing by himself at a great theater, circus in Frankfurt one day, when a troupe of performing animals—elephants and horses chiefly—unexpectedly entered the ring, also for rehearsal purposes. The moment the animals set eyes upon the huge "snake" they stampeded madly, literally bringing down the house with them. Three valuable horses were so injured in the rush, however, that they had to be shot, and two elephants got out into the streets in a state of the wildest terror.

The evolution of the under-water show was very gradual. The subaqueous drama depicted in the illustration is of quite recent date. The actors are Professor Beaumont and his two daughters. This tragedy under water, as swimmers by the troupe of professional swimmers here shown, is a most touching business. The idea is that the heart-broken father, mad with grief at the death of his wife, and seeing his two daughters suffering the tortures of slow starvation, resolves to take the lives of the hapless girls. The whole point of the thing lies in the fact that the drama is played under water, and that within three minutes.

One of the most difficult balancing feats that can be performed is next shown. The picture is from a photograph of one of the original Girards, and comment upon this feat is almost superfluous so well does the picture explain it. At the same time one may



MARINELLI, THE HUMAN PYTHON.

demonstrate the apparent impossibility of the thing by taking two canes and two ordinary felt hats and trying the feat for oneself.

Trick-cycling shows all are familiar with. Some crack experts ride tricycles and others bicycles. M. Noiset, however, has gone still higher (or is it lower?) in the scale. He rides half a wheel! Of course the angles are not sharp, but rounded. The machine is provided with unusually long and powerful cranks, which (to say nothing about the back pedaling necessary) are very requisite for the forward movement, when the half-circle has run its course, and the flat side is about to come down upon the ground. This young artist, when touring across Europe and America in the various theaters, always contrives to get up public races between himself and the local professional scorcher, invariably stipulating, however, for a nicely calculated start.

The other picture shows Moung-Toon, one of the most wonderful jugglers Burma has ever turned out. Moung's show took from the beginning. The amazing part of it was that he never touched with his hands the things that he juggled. He used glass balls and balls made of strips of cane. These he would pick up from the floor with his prehensile toes and balance upon his instep. A jerk, and the ball was upon his knee; another, and it was on his shoulder in the same way. By a quick movement of his body the juggler would next cause the balls to rise in the air and fall behind his back; and before they could reach the ground he had knelt down and received them on the backs of his knee joints.

New Diving Bell.

A new improved diving bell of great capacity, moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, is on exhibition in Paris. It is the invention of an Italian named Platti del Pozzo. He stated that it can be worked at very great depths, and holds air enough to supply the crew for forty-eight hours without renewal. It is lighted with electricity, which also furnishes motive power for any tools that may be used. On tipping over the cases of ballast the bell rises to the surface itself.

His Endorsement.

"Do you regard that politician as a reliable man?" inquired Senator Sargent's friend.

"Reliable?" echoed the senator. "I should say so. If that man were to give me a tip on the market I'd back it with my last dollar!"

CURRENT TOPICS.

The proposal by the government of Hawaii to arbitrate the difference with Japan, which proposition has been accepted by the latter, is likely to terminate that controversy before the annexation treaty with the United States will be taken up by the senate. It has been supposed that all the differences between the two countries related to the landing of Japanese immigrants, but this is by no means the chief complaint made by Japan against the republic. It seems that the Japanese on the islands use large quantities of sake, a liquor that is imported from their native country. The former duty on this article, collected by the Hawaiian government, was 15 cents a gallon, but a law was recently passed that increased this duty to \$1. The bill was vetoed by President Dole upon the ground that it was in violation of the existing treaty with Japan, but parliament passed it over his veto. Against the enforcement of this law Japan protests.

The prime minister of the empire admits the right of Hawaii to pass and enforce all proper regulations in regard to the question of foreign immigration, and also that such a right is inherent in the police powers of any country, but his contention is that the tax on sake does not come within such rights and that it is purely arbitrary and capricious. He does not believe that under any treaty such legislation is warranted or that it will be supported by any fair court of arbitration.

This is a question in which the United States has a direct interest, for we have always claimed and exercised the right to levy customs duties for revenue or for the purpose of encouraging the domestic manufacture of any foreign made product independent of any treaty. Whether the Hawaiian parliament imposed its duties on sake for purposes of revenue to encourage its manufacture at home, or as a sort of punishment to the Japanese who have migrated to that country does not yet appear, but it is likely to be brought out in the evidence that will be presented to the court which will adjudicate the matter.

The abrogation by Great Britain of her trade treaties with Germany has been referred to as an evidence of the unfriendly feeling between the two countries, but this is very far from being true. These treaties were a part of Great Britain's free trade policy and under them she was compelled to put both the Germans and the Belgians upon the same trade footing, in her domestic markets, as the people of her own colonies. In this way it became impossible for Great Britain to give any preferences to her own colonies some of which have commodities that England needs and in all of which there is a growing trade that the mother country now finds it for her interest to cultivate and encourage. Some of the colonies, like Canada and the Australian, would like to see an imperial Zollverein, but so long as these treaties stood in the way such a movement was impossible.

It is noticeable that within the last five years there has been a very decided change of sentiment in England regarding the colonies and commercial relations with them. In many of the dependencies of the British crown there has long been a hope for what was called imperial federation, and this feeling has been strong in Australia, yet the government, under Mr. Gladstone, would not give the subject even a respectful consideration. But so great has been the change of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain, the present colonial secretary of the British cabinet, is warmly in favor of a closer union between the crown and the colonies. The significance of this is that it indicates a willingness on the part of Great Britain to abandon her world wide policy of free trade and limit it to her own possessions. While this would make the empire more nearly self-supporting than it is at present, it would disastrously affect many other nations.

The United States furnishes England with 40 per cent of her food supplies, while the British colonies contributed only 15 per cent, the balance being provided mainly by Russia and Argentina. If the colonies were to furnish the 40 per cent of the food of England now drawn from the United States it would result in a more serious disturbance to our foreign trade than we have ever yet experienced. There is no doubt that the colonial policy of the empire is soon to undergo a radical change, which has been encouraged by the visit of the various colonial premiers to London to attend the Jubilee, and the abrogation of the German treaties is the first positive evidence that Great Britain intends to draw her supplies from her colonies more largely than she has ever done before, which will mean a restricted market for our own agricultural products.

No Longer Law.

In the statute books of Virginia a century ago many laws may be found designed to silence idle tongues. One reads: "Whereas, oftentimes many babbling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages; therefore be it enacted that all women found guilty be sentenced to ducking."

Teacher.—"What is a pedestrian?"

Johnny Squanch.—"A feller that gets run over by a bicycle, ma'am."—Judge.



CHAPTER XII.

ADY FELICIE, Lady Felicie! are you here?"

A shuddering sob, a moaning cry, was his answer. He stooped down, lifted up the board floor, and then taking her in his arms, as he would have carried a helpless babe, descended the narrow ladder leading into the subterranean chamber, which his forethought had provided. He laid her down on a narrow, but comfortable bed, and hurried back to close the door and replace the flooring. That secured, he lighted a candle standing ready on the table, poured out a glass of wine, and approached her.

"Try this first, and then tell me if you are injured, dearest child."

She looked up, pitifully into his face.

"Oh, Emile, Emile, my mother is dead!"

His face writhed in overmastering anguish.

"I know it, my child; God help us! I was powerless to prevent. I discovered that a body of men had left Frejus in that direction, and hurried after them. If I had only known this was to be the wedding night, I should have been prepared. As it was, when I came, it was too late. We fought them desperately, and drove them off for a time—but I believe it was a useless victory. I thought you were slain too, my child; I was sure I saw your white face lying by the count's; but when I returned to the dreadful scene, I found no trace of you, only your torn veil. I feared that they had carried you off; but a wild hope also led me to seek you here. Heaven be praised that you are spared!"

"Oh, my mother, my mother!" moaned Felicie.

"Be comforted, my dear child, as I was—there was no sign of violence, not a single marring blow, the fright must have killed her. She is secure now from all these terrors which we are left to face."

"She has complained of her heart; yes, I thank Heaven, their vile touch did not send that pure soul to heaven," murmured Lady Felicie, weeping piteously. "Oh, I am all alone, now."

"My child, you must be calm; I will try to be father and mother both—the love I bore the sainted dead, is doubly yours. Other perils are still about us, I shall need your courage to help me."

She wiped away her tears, and laid her hand trustfully in his.

"I will do my best, mon pere Emile."

He turned away to hide the tears, which came swelling into his eyes at these touching words, and said huskily:

"I must go back to the chateau before that ruffian band return with augmented strength. We will secure all valuables possible, that they may believe we were there only for the sake of plunder. And you will need clothing; can you tell me where to find it?"

She gave him brief directions, and added anxiously:

"But if they return, and overpower you—what will become of me?"

"There is no danger. They must go to Frejus, first; my men still hold the chateau. We are all masked, so they cannot recognize us; in an hour's time we shall be safely dispersed. I shall bring what is needed for you, for one cannot tell how long they may keep us here. The bodies are decently interred in the garden, by this time. Have no fear of violence, and try to spare yourself more anguish than is possible. You will be calm and patient while I leave you."

"I will try. Will the light show?"

"Oh, no; the ventilation comes through the trunk of another hollow tree. We need be cautious about smoke; but light, not in the least—you would be dreary enough in the dark."

"Thank you; do not delay. Go now."

He left her to a two hours' solitude, but it was not so trying to bear as she had feared. The extreme anguish and excitement of the terrible scene through which she had passed had left her brain numb and torpid. Sitting down by the couch, with her head leaning against the pillow, she dozed away the time, and started to her feet in the vague alarm of sudden awakening from sleep, when Emile again descended from the upper room.

A young man with a very pale face and evidently weak and suffering—who was dressed in a plain citizen's suit, accompanied him. Emile at once explained,

"A friend of mine, mademoiselle, who has got into difficulty with the mob, and he must be concealed, likewise."

She bowed, and looked compassionately at the pale-faced youth.

"I hope I will not intrude upon the lady," observed the stranger in very weak accents; "if I were not so bewildered and helpless, I would try to find other shelter."

"Nay," answered Lady Felicie, earnestly; "I have stood too sorely in need of a friend myself, to be chary of my sympathy for others."

"He ought to lie down at once; he has received a very severe blow upon his head. I am thankful there are two compartments to my den."

And as he spoke, Emile removed a board at one end of the small room, and showed another small chamber.

He did not hint for whom he had prepared it, to wound afresh the daughter's grief.

"My men are bringing the needed spoils from the chateau; I must go and bring them in, for I bade them leave all at the edge of the wood, not daring to trust even those brave fellows with the secret of this retreat. Can you, mademoiselle, bathe this poor sufferer's head, while I am gone?"

And bending over her, he whispered: "Do not betray your name and rank. He believes you to be a lowly born relative of mine; do not undeceive him."

Felicie obeyed him promptly. It was indeed a blessed relief from torturing thought to be doing anything. As the weary head sank feebly upon the pillow with a moan of anguish, she dipped the cloth into the ewer of water, standing near, and began bathing it tenderly. She shuddered as she parted the silky, brown hair, and saw the frightful contusion, where some terrible blow had fallen.

"He does not look like a peasant, so delicately featured, with such a refined look," mused she. "I have never seen a finer face. It reminds me of some princely youth I have admired in pictures. Is it, indeed, to be proved through this reign of terror, to misguided France that her noblemen must be those of nature's dubbing only? Where will it end? and what will become of me, wretched child that I am, to have survived all that I hold dear?"

The last words were unconsciously spoken aloud.

"Nay, dearest one," responded the voice of Emile, as he entered with his arms full. "If this world were all, you might have cause for despair; but when you remember that an angel mother waits for your approach to another and brighter world, surely you can pluck a rose even from the ashes of desolation; you are young, this world may yet afford you the sweetest and purest happiness. Be comforted, my child—be calm and courageous."

"I will, my noble, generous friend," answered Felicie, with the first feeble smile.

CHAPTER XIII.

AFTER depositing his load, Emile turned to look at the suffering youth.

His eyes were closed, and a wan circle of deathly pallor was around the parted lips, through which the breath came fitfully and hoarsely.

"I feared it," murmured Emile, anxiously; "he will have a tedious illness, at the very lightest. It is very unfortunate, as I hoped to get away before the general rising. But he deserves our tenderest care; he is a noble youth. I met him first one of those wild nights in Paris. The maddened crowd, surging back from the palace of the king, were maltreating a poor old priest, who had ventured to rebuke them. The young man, single-armed, without a weapon of any kind, sprang to the rescue of the poor wretch. I shall never forget the picture, as he stood in the middle of the street, the red torch-light flaring over his erect figure, placed before the priest as a shield, with his indignant, flashing eyes, his heroic, defiant bearing. My heart went out to him at once. For a moment, too, he held the crowd back—but, mon Dieu! there were some demented creatures who could have slaughtered an innocent babe in its mother's arms without a scruple. With a yell they leaped upon him. Then it was my turn to step forward. I had some power then, and they yielded. So from that time, I have watched the gallant fellow, and never once has he disappointed my high expectations. What say you, Lady Felicie, shall we let him die now?"

"No, no," cried the girl, eagerly; "it shall be my task to nurse him back to health."

Emile smiled quietly.

If it was much satisfaction to know she would have an interesting employment to keep her mind from brooding over her misfortunes, and to beguile the weary time—he was wise enough not to mention it.

"But why do I waste the precious time?" exclaimed he, suddenly. "I must have everything safe below ground, ere that disappointed villain can return. He has met his deserts, for all the diamonds he hoped to secure have fallen into my possession. I need not assure you they will be saved for you."

"Why cannot I take the things at the door?" It will save you much time, and the invalid is sound asleep."

"Perhaps it will be wise; the time is flying rapidly. Come then, and throw down the ladder, as fast as I bring the goods."

She clambered after him to the upper room, and stood in the secret doorway watching him leaping away. He returned laden heavily. Lady Felicie gathered the lightest of the goods in her arms, and ran down with them, returning speedily for the others. They worked steadily for nearly an hour. Then Emile came dashing back to the tree with a small trunk.

"The last, thank Heaven! and it is only just in time. They have returned with reinforcements; I hear a terrific din around the chateau."

"I hope none of your friends are there?"

"Oh, no; I charged them to disperse as rapidly as possible; there is little mischief they can do—except—"

"What? except what?" cried Felicie, frightened at the uneasy look on his face; "they will not desecrate the graves, surely?"

"They are fiendish enough for anything, but there is little to be gained by such a course. They have fired the chateau, Lady Felicie. Will you take a look at it, ere it falls, and not be distressed beyond my comforting?"

She caught her breath convulsively and stood a moment in shivering silence, then held out her hand to him.

He had closed the door of the tree, and now took her hand tenderly, and led her forward to the edge of the wood.

The stars had paled in sudden affright at the bright glare which rose up from the turbulent scene below.

The chateau was like one huge mansion carved in glowing carbuncle. Never had its symmetry and beauty struck Lady Felicie so forcibly as now when every arched window, and quaint gable, and doomed porch was framed in a burning line of dazzling flame.

It was so grand and beautiful a sight, she forgot her personal interest in its fate, and with hushed breathing and entranced eye, she watched the huge sea of fire waver to and fro, as if playing with its victim; now sweeping a broad dash of red, seething flame across the lofty front, now rising up in one vast spiral column of dense smoke to the very sky.

All at once it wavered—the whole great building seemed to give one direful shudder at its fate, and gather itself up proudly to meet it. One brief instant Lady Felicie saw Languedoc chateau before her eyes, every line distinct, every arch perfect—the next it toppled, crumbled, disappeared.

She turned with a wild sob.

Emile took her hand again, and without a word led her away toward the wood.

Between it and them rose up a dark figure.

"Halt!" thundered a hoarse voice, "and let me know who it is watching the burning of the accursed nest of aristocrats with grief!"

Emile set his teeth hard upon his lip, and caught his companion up in his arms.

She uttered no single cry of alarm. Already had she been taught the courage of desperation.

He ran swiftly as was possible with such a burden, in the direction of the chateau, and gained the shelter of a thicket of trees; then as his pursuer dashed by them, he wheeled suddenly and made desperate efforts to reach the wood again.

He succeeded, and that was all; as the door of the hollow tree closed behind them, the fierce spy came stumbling along in the path.

Emile sat down his trembling companion, and put his ear to the side of the tree trunk.

A volley of oaths escaped the baffled wretch.

"They have cheated me again. I swear it must be some of the royalists, or they would not have fled so desperately. I'll go back to Captain Pierre, and we'll search the whole ground over; there shall be a head left on one of their necks, if I can help it."

And muttering other inaudible anathemas, he went away again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Perplexed About Change.

Coming down in a Twelfth street car, an old lady tendered the conductor a three-cent piece, under the impression that it was a dime, and received a nickel in change. The conductor, however, discovered his error immediately after, and, going back to the old lady, explained the circumstance. After convincing her with much argument that she had only given him three cents, the conductor returned the coin and the old lady handed him the nickel.

"Let me have your fare, please," demanded the conductor. The old lady looked aghast. "Why, I just gave you five cents," she retorted, now firmly convinced that she was being buncoed.

"Yes, I know," replied the conductor, who was also getting slightly twisted, "but that was the nickel I gave you in change for your three-cent piece."

"Well, I paid you, didn't I?" remonstrated the old lady. "But that was the money I gave you." "Well, you've got it now, haven't you?" The conductor lacked the eloquence to explain the situation, and at Market street they were still haggling about it.—Philadelphia Record.

A Squirrel's Capacious Mouth.

A Dummerston (Vt.) man wished to ascertain how many kernels of corn a chipmunk could carry in its mouth. Thirty kernels were placed on a board.

A squirrel carried them all away at one time. Forty-five kernels were then placed in position, and chipmy got away with all of them at that trial. Seventy kernels were put on the board for a third trial. The little striped animal was beaten this time, but succeeded in carrying fifty-eight of the kernels in his mouth.—Boston Herald.

Johnny's Bad Humor.

"Johnny has been in a bad humor all the evening," said the worried mother when the head of the house came home. "He has been crying more than an hour and refuses to be comforted."

"He refuses to be either comforted or blanketed," said the nurse, who had just come in. "He kicks the covers off as fast as I put them on him."

Freedom from want is not for the strongest lion, but it may be enjoyed by the weakest of the Lord's sheep.

TO THE SOUTH POLE.

EXPLORATIONS RESUMED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Plans of Borchgrevink—Less Known of Antarctica Than of Any Other Region on Earth—Commercial Incentives—A Tempting Field.

AFTER an interval of half a century an exploring expedition is about to try to reach the South Pole. The recent success of Peary and Nansen in Arctic explorations and the balloon expedition of Andree have stimulated interest in polar research, and attention has been called to the long-neglected Antarctic Continent and the rich, tempting field for exploration and discovery which lies about the South Pole. While Peary and Andree are working their way to the farthest North, C. E. Borchgrevink will be seeking a path to the Southern extremity of the earth.

The last exploring expedition, and the one from which nearly all we now know of the Antarctic regions was received, was that of Sir James C. Ross in 1841. He discovered several islands and sailed for 500 miles along the coast of what he believed was an Antarctic continent. He planted the British flag there amid the eternal ice and snow and named the country "Victoria Land."

It was the only part of Her Majesty's dominions which was not represented at the recent Jubilee "blow-out."

Since Antarctic exploration has been dropped, only an occasional steam whaler, cruising far to the South in search of its prey, has brought back stories of having seen the almost forgotten continent, with its ice barriers and its range of great volcanic mountains.

One great object of Antarctic exploration is to find the south magnetic pole. Until that is discovered our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism and of navigation will be imperfect. One reason that attention is now being attracted to Antarctic exploration is that the nations of the southern hemisphere are beginning to feel the need of a more intimate knowledge of the laws of nature which operate in those countries, and the key to that knowledge lies in Antarctica. In Australia good or bad times depend upon the weather and the accuracy with which climatic conditions can be predicted. Now, this cannot be done until meteorological observations have been made in the Antarctic continent. That is one of the reasons why Australia is taking the lead in helping Mr. Borchgrevink fit out his expedition. Edison once said that only when we learn to know electricity and magnetism in their homes in the Arctic and Antarctic regions can we hope to realize the full use of these powers.

The icebergs of the Antarctic seas are remarkable for their great size and their quadrangular shape. Wilkes reported encountering bergs a mile long and 180 feet high.

Borchgrevink expects to reach Victoria Land in the Antarctic spring; that is, early in December. He will collect not only scientific data, but will investigate the commercial possibilities of the Southern seas and islands. His expedition will go out in a chartered steam whaler, landing at Cape Adair. There will be an outfit of instruments, dogs, sledges and provisions, and winter quarters will be established there, huts being built out of hard wood which will be taken from Australia.

Before Sir James Ross annexed Victoria Land to the British Empire Captain Wilkes had carried the United States flag along the shores of this Antarctic continent, and part of it is still known as Wilkes Land. Wilkes started in August, 1838, from Hampton Roads with a fleet of six men-of-war for an exploring expedition to the unknown lands of the Antarctic regions. He took along a company of scientific specialists, and after making some deep-sea soundings arrived in January of the next year at Orange Harbor in Terra del Fuego. In February Wilkes set sail for the South Pole. He discovered several islands, but ice pre-

vented him from making his way to the shores of the Antarctic continent that season. The next winter, however, he continued his explorations and sailed for many miles along the ice barrier which fringes the land around the South Pole. This was the same Wilkes who subsequently, as captain of the San Jacinto, stopped the British mail steamer Trent and took from her the rebel envoys, Mason and Slidell.

According to the knowledge we have now of the Antarctic regions we are bound to believe that the South Pole is surrounded by a continent, and that that continent is traversed by a range of volcanic mountains. It is a curious fact that the regions of the Southern Hemisphere are comparatively colder than the corresponding ones in the Northern Hemisphere. The North Cape, where tourists go every summer in droves to see the midnight sun, is situated just about as far north as the eastern point of South Victoria Land is south. In the 70th parallel north there are trees thirty feet high, while at Cape Adair, in 71 degrees 23 minutes south, Borchgrevink found only lichens.

That there have been great climatic changes in the lands surrounding the South Pole is evidenced by the fact that Captain Larsen of the steam whaler Jason brought back from Graham Land, south of Cape Horn, specimens of petrified wood, and that at Cape Seymour fossil wood has been found imbedded in tertiary rocks 300 feet above the sea level. But whatever groves of pine or palm may have flourished in Antarctica in the days when the glyptodon reposed in its sedgy pools and the plesiosaurus gambled by the brookside, no one expects to find any vegetable life there now, except lichens. Borchgrevink believes that the Antarctic continent is twice the size of Australia, and that hitherto unknown forms of animal life will be found there. There is an ice-free bay on the coast of Victoria Land, which the explorer thinks is due to a warm Antarctic current.

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Time Card, in Effect July 1st 1897

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Chicago Mail, 1:13 a. m.
 No. 6, " " Express, 12:17 p. m.
 No. 44, Local Freight, 11:40 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 3, Southern Mail, 2:40 a. m.
 No. 5, " " Express, 2:17 p. m.
 No. 43, Local Freight, 12:17 p. m.
 * Daily, except Sunday.
 J. A. MICHAEL, Agent.

BIG FOUR.

In effect Nov. 1, 1896.

GOING EAST.

No. 36, to Cin., N. Y. & Boston, 2:50 a. m.
 No. 4, Indianapolis Flyer, 8:10 a. m.
 No. 8, Indianapolis A. C. M., 4:09 p. m.
 No. 3, Cin., N. Y. & Boston, 4:21 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 35, St. L. Night Limited, 12:32 a. m.
 No. 9, St. L. A. C. M., 8:45 a. m.
 No. 11, St. L. Day Limited, 12:41 p. m.
 No. 5, Mattoon Limited, 5:21 p. m.
 * Daily, except Sunday.

No. 3, connects at Indianapolis for Cincinnati and Michigan Division. No. 4, connects with L. E. & W. and with trains for Peoria and Chicago.

No. 15, connects at Bellefontaine for Toledo and Detroit. No. 36, at Bellefontaine for Sandusky.

Connections: No. 4 at Indianapolis with Big Four trains for Cincinnati, Benton Harbor and Chicago.

No. 5 "Mattoon A. C. M." at Paris with train south.

No. 8 at Indianapolis with train to Greensburg.

No. 9 at Paris for Cairo at Kansas with P. D. & E. north and south, at Mattoon with P. D. & E. northwest and with I. C. north.

No. 11 at Paris with trains north, at Pana with B. & O. W. northwest and I. C. north and south, at Litchfield for Carrollton and Jacksonville, at St. Louis diverging roads.

No. 35 at Mattoon with I. C. south, P. O. & E. southeast, at St. Louis with diverging roads.

No. 36 carries sleepers for Cincinnati, New York and Boston, runs to Cincinnati connects at Greensburg for Louisville.

VANDALIA LINE.

Trains leave Greencastle, Ind. in effect May 16, 1897.

FOR THE WEST.

No. 7, Daily, 12:22 a. m., for St. Louis.
 No. 15, Daily, 8:34 a. m., for St. Louis.
 No. 5, Daily, 2:29 p. m., for St. Louis.
 No. 21, Daily, 1:57 p. m., for St. Louis.
 No. 3, Ex. Sun., 5:37 p. m., for Terre Haute.
 No. 11, Daily, 8:02 p. m., for St. Louis.

FOR THE EAST.

No. 6, Daily, 4:30 a. m., for Indianapolis.
 No. 4, Daily, Ex. Sun., 12:15 noon.
 No. 12, Daily, 1:15 p. m., for " "
 No. 20, Daily, 1:15 p. m., for " "
 No. 8, Daily, 3:13 p. m., for " "
 No. 2, Daily, 6:15 p. m., for " "

PEORIA DIVISION

Leave Terre Haute.

No. 7, Ex. Sun., 7:05 a. m., for Peoria.
 No. 7, " " 3:55 p. m., for Peoria.

For complete time card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address

J. S. DOWLING, Agent, Greencastle, Ind.

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Big Four Excursion.

Indianapolis Sept. 13 to 18 return 19th act. State Fair \$1.20.

Springfield, Ill. Sept. 18 and 19 return 27th \$4.95.

Columbus, O. Sept. 7 and 8th return 22nd \$4.40.

Columbus, O. Sept. 16 and 18 return 25th \$6.50.

Nashville, Tenn. Daily return Nov. 7 \$14.05; 20 day limit, \$10.30, 7 days, \$7.50.

Home Seekers to southern and western States Sept. 7 and 21, one fare plus two dollars.

To Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17 returning 22, \$6.40. Account deduction at Chattanooga.

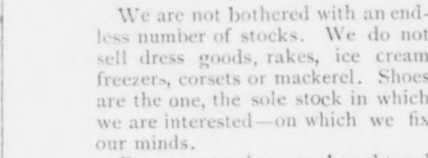
Special train from Indianapolis to Columbus, O., Monday 20, 11:15 a. m. Round trip rate from Greencastle \$4.40.

The Big Four afternoon train during fair week, 13th to 18th, will leave Indianapolis 6 p. m.

F. P. HUESTIS, Agent.

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Shoes==That's All.



We are not bothered with an endless number of stocks. We do not sell dress goods, fakes, ice cream freezers, corsets or mackeral. Shoes are the one, the sole stock in which we are interested—on which we fix our minds.

By concentrating our thought and energy in the shoe business alone we are enabled to keep a close watch on the market, to know when and where good things are to be had in footwear, to secure the very best terms—in short, to serve you better and with more economy than is possible with any other house trying to keep a dozen and one businesses balanced on one mental and financial pole.

LOUIS & HAYS.

Chicago, Michigan City, Louisville.

Time Card, in Effect July 1st 1897

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Chicago Mail, 1:13 a. m.
 No. 6, " " Express, 12:17 p. m.
 No. 44, Local Freight, 11:40 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 3, Southern Mail, 2:40 a. m.
 No. 5, " " Express, 2:17 p. m.
 No. 43, Local Freight, 12:17 p. m.
 * Daily, except Sunday.
 J. A. MICHAEL, Agent.

No. 3, connects at Indianapolis for Cincinnati and Michigan Division. No. 4, connects with L. E. & W. and with trains for Peoria and Chicago.

No. 15, connects at Bellefontaine for Toledo and Detroit. No. 36, at Bellefontaine for Sandusky.

Connections: No. 4 at Indianapolis with Big Four trains for Cincinnati, Benton Harbor and Chicago.

No. 5 "Mattoon A. C. M." at Paris with train south.

No. 8 at Indianapolis with train to Greensburg.

No. 9 at Paris for Cairo at Kansas with P. D. & E. north and south, at Mattoon with P. D. & E. northwest and with I. C. north.

No. 11 at Paris with trains north, at Pana with B. & O. W. northwest and I. C. north and south, at Litchfield for Carrollton and Jacksonville, at St. Louis diverging roads.

No. 35 at Mattoon with I. C. south, P. O. & E. southeast, at St. Louis with diverging roads.

No. 36 carries sleepers for Cincinnati, New York and Boston, runs to Cincinnati connects at Greensburg for Louisville.

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1897 September, 1897

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Local and Personal.

What is Going on in Society. Local and General News.

DON'T THINK

Of leaving the city, even for a short time, without ordering the Daily BANNER TIMES to follow you. It costs you but 10 cents a week as it does here at home, and the address will be changed as often as you desire.

(Personals and society notes are solicited and will be inserted if writer's name and address is attached, not to be inserted, but as an evidence of good faith. None but truthful items are desired.)

O. H. Rudy is visiting home folks in Indianapolis.

G. E. Blake went to Brazil this morning on business.

Ed Bicknell was in Indianapolis today on business.

Paul Spencer was here visiting friends yesterday.

Mrs. Fowler, of Roachdale, is visiting at Aut Murphy's.

Mrs. Bradley spent the day with friends in Indianapolis.

Marshal Starr killed a dog last night that was acting queer.

Mr. Chas. Osler and children returned to Bloomington Monday.

John Dawson Howe, of Montpelier, Ohio, is here to reenter DePauw.

Walter Allen and wife and son are spending the day in Indianapolis.

A new plate glass window is being put in the front of Bicknell's store.

C. N. McWethy was in Indianapolis yesterday to purchase a new delivery wagon.

Robt. Allen went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the 43rd regiment reunion.

Dr. Andrew Stephenson is hunting prairie chickens this week at Greenville, Ill.

Geo. Sage is at his post in the Big Four telegraph office after a month's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bicknell are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dunlavy, in Muncie.

Miss Alice Paxton is in Indianapolis this week attending the state fair and visiting friends.

Miss Myrtle Williams went to Indianapolis Monday afternoon to attend the state fair.

Mrs. J. T. Sawin, of Mattoon, Ill., will arrive today to be the guest of Mrs. Marion Hurst.

Honck & Honck shipped two loads of export cattle from Jessups, Parka county today.

Mrs. Alice Browning has returned to her home in Carbon, having been visiting Mrs. Joseph Fry.

Mrs. Margaret Beck and daughter, Miss Ella, are visiting Mrs. Chas. McKee in Indianapolis.

H. Clay and H. L. Coffman attended the reunion of the Persimmon brigade in Indianapolis today.

Prof. A. I. Dotey spent Sunday with his parents after eight weeks vacation at Bay View, Michigan.

The grand jury was assembled Monday and immediately discharged as there was no business for them.

Seventy coal cars were forwarded to Foncanet and Coal Bluff today to be ready for the opening of the mines.

Capt. Will Graham spent Monday in Indianapolis making arrangements for the militia tomorrow and next day.

Mrs. B. A. Mansfield has returned from Corpus Christi, Texas, where she has been visiting the past two months.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Gobin for a reception Friday evening in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Hickman.

Mrs. Robe, of Kansas, who has been visiting George Bicknell and family, went to Brazil to visit friends there this morning.

Yellow fever is in the south and the people of that section are fearful of its spread. Seven cases are reported in New Orleans.

Miss Ruth Wylie of Bloomington, who accompanied Mrs. Fee and daughter home from that city, has returned to Bloomington.

At the meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary society at Lebanon, Mrs. D. M. Wood was chosen president and Mrs. J. A. Hollingsworth secretary.

Bloomington World. J. C. Wentworth went to Greencastle last night to spend Sunday with his family. He will remove to this city as soon as he can secure a suitable location. Mr.

Wentworth has taken service with the World as foreman of the job department and is one of the best printers in the state.

Several dogs were poisoned last night some of them being valuable animals. John Frazier's "Bird" and Hartcliffe's old "Barney" dear to the heart of every boy and man in the north end were among the number. The poisoning of dogs or other animals is a practice that can not be too strongly condemned; there is no guarantee that when the poison is placed that it will reach the victim intended; usually something innocent of harm is destroyed.

On Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Lee Asher entertained some friends at their home on north College Avenue. Miss Mattie Petersen of Mattoon, Ill., attended, returning home Sunday morning. Refreshments were served and all returned to their home at a late hour after having spent a pleasant evening.

A very important business meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of College Avenue will be held tomorrow, Wednesday 15th at 2:30 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Dull on south College Avenue. Take notice of the change from Friday back to the third Wednesday in the month.

Wilbur Starr will not return to Lexington this winter as intended, but will have classes in Terre Haute, Paris, Ill., and Greencastle. In the former city he will have charge of the First Methodist church choir.

The Vandalia had the following passengers for Indianapolis this morning: G. W. Hughes, Forest Hughes, G. W. Black, Prof. E. Marquis and W. H. Ragan.

Miss Mattie Petersen of Mattoon, Ill., who has been visiting Miss Maude Long for the past three weeks, was called home suddenly by serious illness of her father and brother.

Rev. R. S. Smith has moved to this city from Grayville, Ill., and will occupy Mrs. Lillie Siler's property on south Jackson street.

The Home Columbian club meets with Miss Martha Radpath tonight; the paper will be by Clifford Morris.

H. C. Darnall of Bainbridge, is in town today on business connected with the McFadden assignment.

Mrs. Clara Hall and daughter Fanchon, of Anderson, are visiting Mrs. Ewing McLean.

George Sage is again at the Big Four telegraph table after a two weeks' vacation.

The post-office is undergoing a cleansing from the accumulation of summer dust.

Crawfordsville Journal; Miss Ivy Sparks is visiting in Greencastle.

A small son of John Townsend, colored, is ill with typhoid fever.

John Hillis and Paul Burlingame are at home from Lebanon.

Oscar Tilley arrived from Indianapolis this morning.

H. S. Renck is in Indianapolis on business today.

E. Shipley is putting a concrete walk in front of his store.

Born Sept. 14, to Sherman Nelson and wife, a son.

Jenk Day is at home from a visit in Clay City.

Ed Mize is night clerk at the Belnap. J. M. Belnap is improving his barn.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsapilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.